Amusements, Lectures, etc., Chis Evening.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third-st. and ghtb-ave. - "Sitala, the Juggler's Daughter." Kethi Lanner. WALLACK'S THEATER, Broadway and Thirteenth-st. "Fritz, Our Cousin German." Joseph K. Kinmet. WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE.—At 2: "Magic rumpet." Marinetti Troppo. At 8: "The Witches of New-York."

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS HALL, No. 585 Broad-TERRACE GARDEN, Third-ave, and Fifty-eighth-st.

Business Notices.

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UP-TOWN ADVERTISEMENTS.

For the accommodation of up-town residents, Mr. E. H. Brown has opened offices at No. 54 West Phitty second-st., junction of Broadway and Sixth-ave., and at No. 40 East Eighteenth-st., between Broadway and Fourth-ave., where advertisements for The Tanuare will be received up to 71 in the evening.

THE TRIBUNE IN PARIS.

Messra. Bowles Brothers & Co., No. 12 Rue de la Paix, are our agents in Paris, to reco tions and advertisements for The Tribuse.

Advertisements for this week's issue of THE WEEKLY THISTON must be handed in To-Dop. Price St per line.

New-York Daily Tribune.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 9, 1870.

There was no fighting reported yesterday. The French are concentrating at Metz, where a general battle is ex- pire is black with omens of danger. pected to-day. Napoleon is said to be ill at Chalons.
The Prince Imperial has arrived at Paris. — The funeral of Prévost-Paradol took place yesterday in Paris.

A New-Haven propeller was burned on Falkner's Island, the crew being saved. — Two maddened seriously wounding several other persons. ——— A State Convention of colored men will be held at Saratoga on perado in Buffalo.

The race for the Queen's Cup was won by the yacht Magic. — The yacht Sappho has arrived from the coast of Ireland in 30 days 14 hours. — In July, 526 pire, we shall be better able to appreciate vessels arrived from foreign ports. = == At the Nathan inquest, Gen. Frank P. Blair gave testimony which disposes of every insinuation that any member of the family committed the murder. - The killing of James Fingleton by Adam Sangfried during a fight was declared by a coroner's jury to be a justifiable homicide. ==== Gold, 119, 1181, 1182. Thermometer, 78, 88, 78.

Why should a patient public be longer annoyed with details of the alleged rascalities of field. But with the martial ardor of the hour Congressman Roderick Random Butler? If he is guilty of half the charges made against ment at the failure of the leader who promised him he ought to be prosecuted. And is it a few weeks ago to carry the French eagles in quite certain that the officials, State or Na- triumph to Berlin. France will fight, but she has of Congress to punish him for one of his oftheir responsibility.

The Canadians claim that the Annexation League of which we lately gave an account sentment at the cause of her disgrace. never had much vitality, and another correspondent than the one who announced its birth details on our second page its early demise. Nevertheless, the Canadians agitate themselves unnecessarily over their problems of Independence and Annexation, and fancy the whole world is absorbed in their solution. Our advice to them is first of all to get out of their present position, where they are dependent when | poleon's attempt to pacify the tumult by sacin peace and prosperity, and independent of rificing a general is not likely to be success-England when in danger of attack. After they have accomplished that it will be time peror and not Gen. Lebeuf is responsible for to ask us seriously to consider the question of their annexation. If they don't hurry it, alty of its failure. they may possess their souls in perfect patience, serenely confident that we wont. There are scores of other things in which we | ment is the appointment of a National Comhave at present a far greater interest.

THE MILITARY SITUATION. The telegraph has had little to do for the past twenty-four hours except to record the completeness of the Prussian victory. As we said yesterday, the French, occupying two sides of a square, have been driven in on both those sides; their right and center have been beaten and doubled up; and their only hope is in changing their line of direction, and falling back upon Paris and Nancy, while Strasbourg is left to its fate. Three corps, at Metz and Thionville, remain intact, and are ready to offer a determined resistance to the advancing enemy. Portions of the corps of De Failly and Frossard, saved from the wreck of the center, are also available, and Canrobert at Chalons can doubtless forward several divisions to the front. It must be remembered, however, that Frossard has just suffered a severe defeat; that De Failly sent no fewer than five divisions of his corps to MacMahon during the battle at Worth and Haguenau and has never got them back again, and that Canrobert's reserve consists principally of an undisciplined Garde Mobile, from which Mac-Mahon has already drained away the best regiments. To oppose this remnant of the grand his entire center under Von Steinmetz, flushed with victory and hardly yet impaired by battle, and his entire right has not been under fire at all. If a general engagement take place at Metz structed on our own soil. during the next twenty-four hours-and it seems very likely that an engagement will take place-there can be little doubt of the result. Napoleon will be beaten again, and much weaker than the position he now holds

Meanwhile what has become of MacMahon? buried himself in the passes of the Vosges. and thence was hastening westward, apparently designing to unite if he could with the French and Metz, or at worst to fall back upon Nancy, and thence form a junc-De Failly and Bazaine with along the line of the Moselle. It is now cer- wise navigation? tain/that he has no point of support on the Saar, for the whole of that line has been swept by Von Steinmetz, and whether he can even building. We cannot consent to this. The reach Nancy is extremely doubtful. The Crown Prince is probably pushing him with all possible on an accurate knowledge of its cause. And vigor, and when he emerges from the western gateways of the Vosges he may find himself | Ship-building and Navigating interests are face to face with a portion of the Prussian center, waiting to intercept him. For the I. Sea-going vessels were formerly built developments will, we doubt not make this ble, all contact with the inmates, they will is an illegal charge.

upon the Moselle.

present there seems to be a pause in this portion of the field, the most plausible explanation of which is that MacMahon is held tight in a position whence he cannot retreat without the danger of total rout, and where nevertheless he has not the strength to fight. Thus the whole right wing of the French army is neutralized, while the Crown Prince, having the Rhine valley entirely open in his rear, can bring over as many troops as he pleases from Baden to hold the passes of the mountains, to beleaguer Strasbourg, to reënforce the armies at Saarbruck and Forbach, and perhaps to keep MacMahon in check while the Crown Prince pushes on towards Metz. Strasbourg will probably be evacuated, and the only remaining French troops in the Rhine Valley, namely, Belfort, south of Strasbourg, will probably fall

back upon Nancy. Thus it will be seen that the situation, which looked grave enough on Sunday night, appears still more critical in the light of the dispatches of this morning. MacMahon has not succeeded in rejoining the main body of the army; Nancy is not yet covered; and it is doubtful whether Napoleon can make any further stand on the line of the Moselle. He may even be token in flank at Metz -for while MacMahon is in the mountains the flank on the Moselle is entirely exposed, and in that case a French defeat would be utter and irremediable. The march of the Prussians to Paris would be across many obstacles, to be sure, but none of those obstacles are formidable unless there is a strong army behind them; and as for the for- laid up as these are. tifications of the capital, we must take it into consideration that if a Prussian army should penetrate as far as the Seine it would probably find Paris in the hands of a revolutionary committee and Napoleon a fugitive. The situntion is not so desperate that it may not be retrieved. The extrication of MacMahon from his present isolated position, and a success in once more on a footing comparatively equal, and open a new and perhaps a long campaign; but as affairs now stand the future of the em-

THE SITUATION IN PARIS.

The dangers which threaten the Emperor on the Moselle are trivial in comparison with the steers ran through Buffalo yesterday, killing a boy, and dangers that assail him from the Seine. If we remember how close is the censorship over telethe 16th inst. ____ A man, aged 70, was killed by a deswhich tells of trouble for the Government or peril to the dynasty is shorn and trimmed bepire, we shall be better able to appreciate the awful significance of a few brief sentences which reach us this morning from the French capital. That the nation would put forth extraordinary exertions in order to repel a foreign invasion nobody doubted. The defeat of the grand army has roused a true patriotic rage, and will put hundreds of thousands of ardent men in the is roused a deep-seated grief and disappointtional, who take no action toward indicting lost confidence in her commander. She clamors him, ought not to be impeached? The failure | for a general arming of the people. She pushes aside the incompetent ruler who has led her fenses does not acquit lesser authorities from into disaster, and demands that she shall have the direction of her own destinies. She is persuaded that nothing but bad generalship can defeat her armies, and she is burning with re-The people, in fact, are fast getting beyond the control of the Government, and although they answer with alacrity the Emperor's call to arms, they demand at the same time that arms shall be placed in the hands of the whole population, and no longer Napoleon but the men of France shall have the command of the country. Naful. Whoever planned the campaign, the Emits adoption, and will ultimately bear the pen-

> We need hardly point out how fearfully ominous in this hour of disaster and excitemittee, with plenary powers to act in all things concerning the war. It makes little difference who may be the original members of this extraordinary body, for if they fail to satisfy the people, the people will be sure to have them changed. It makes little difference how moderately they enter upon their functions, for if affairs continue to go ill they will be swept along by the torrent of popular indignation. We do not believe the Bonaparte dynasty will withstand another defeat; we question whether it has not already received its death-blow. The impending conflict at Metz threatens to involve not only the issue of the German war, but the existence of the Napoleonic empire, and the National Committee, which begins its labors as the auxiliary of a threatened despotism, may find itself in a few days the governing power of a revolutionary republic.

PROTECTION-SHIP-BUILDING.

We print herewith a forcible letter from Gen. James Watson Webb in favor of Protection to American Ship-building. In many of its positions we heartily concur, but others them summarily.

Gen. Webb, we rejoice to see, does not favor French army of invasion King William has our going abroad for our ships. He holds, as at the window above, putting on his stockings. we do, that we require not only vessels, but A few minutes later he saw the same the knowledge and skill required to produce them. He would not purchase foreign ships; wing under Prince Frederick Charles, which but he would admit duty-free all materials used in building or fitting out vessels con-

Now we do not object to allowing a drawback of the duties paid on materials used in ship-building, providing a corresponding Finally, the testimony of Dr. Peckham, as to bounty be paid on like materials of native the noise of the struggle heard by him, shows driven back to the line of the Meuse, which is origin. One man builds an iron steamship wherein he uses one thousand tuns of British Pig Iron; so he is allowed thereon a drawback from the Treasury of the \$7,000 paid on At our latest advices on Sunday night he had the importation of that Iron. Another builds just such another steamship of American Iron; and Gen. Webb is silent as to him; but we would allow him a bounty equal to the center on the route beween Saarbruck other's drawback. Why not? Shall we pay men for not using American Iron in the construction of American vessels to which we accord a monopoly of our inland and coast-

> cure of an evil is almost always dependent the causes of the present depression of our

briefly these:

mainly of Wood, whereof we had an abundance of choice quality at low prices. Great Britain had less and at higher cost. A recent rapid revolution has almost dispensed with the use of timber in all but some of the smaller coasting vessels, substituting therefor Iron, which Great Britain produces in greater abundance and at lower prices than we do. She than we can, and could do so (by means of of Prussia, who has the chief glory of the can therefore construct Iron ships cheaper her cheaper labor) if our Iron cost no more

than hers. II. The most important use of Iron Steamships in our day is the transportation and Prince Frederick Charles, the King's nephew, diffusion of Manufactures. The manufacturing nations of Europe are all intent on enlarging and extending the markets for their Wares Gen. Douay's Seventh Corps of Reserves at and Fabrics. To this end, they establish lines of Ocean Steamships to America, Asia and Africa, with reference to profit rather on the sale than on the conveyance of their goods. The manufacturers largely export their own goods for sale, and they naturally give a preference in shipping them to the ships of their countrymen. Our manufactures are less perfectly developed than those of Great Britain, France and Germany, and are of course less considerably exported. Idly shall we spend our strength in building swift and costly Ocean Steamers so long as our exports consist mainly of Cotton, Grain, and other bulky staples, which will not pay for transportation by such steamers. Better find profitable employment for the Ocean Steamers we already possess, and which are generally lying idle, than to squander Millions on more such, to be

III. In short, let us stimulate, expand and diversity Production to the greatest possible extent, and our Ship-building, with our Navigation, will expand and prosper. If we begin at the other end, we shall rush upon failure and sore disappointment.

IV. We Protectionists could not follow Gen. Webb's counsels if we would. We are confront of Metz, would place the combatants fronted by a vigilant, agile, unscrupulous adversary. Were we to attempt to do as he recommends, our Free-Traders would appeal to the farmers to say whether Iron imported for making Plows ought not to be as free as that imported for building Ships, and would represent Free Iron for Ship-building as a bounty given to the seaboard at the expense of the tax-ridden interior-to the East at the cost of the West. We cannot afford to provoke this hue-and-cry.

> THE YACHT RACE. The Queen's Cup is not to be taken back to England by the Cambria. She made a gallant effort yesterday to reclaim it, but it is not to be re-won with the ease and dash with which it was taken in the memorable contest of nineteen years ago, when the result was announced in the open confession, which seemed to do the British soul good: "First, 'the America; second-nothing." Into the race of yesterday the best yachts of the New-York Club entered with a spirit which was complimentary to their English contestant; and the winner herself, though broken with long service in the war and with age, came forward to do her best to retain the trophy of her former victory. The Cambria had just triumphed in a long and closely contested race over one of the swiftest schooners of the New-York Squadron and one of the most daring saitors of the Club. There was reason, therefore, for distrusting the issue, and to put forth every effort on the part of American yachtsmen to win the race and maintain their right to the cup.

Propitious weather and winds combined with this strong spirit of rivalry to produce one of the quickest races on record. The winning yacht, the Magic, made the run to and around the light-ship and thence to the stake-boat in the Narrows in 3 hours, 33 minutes, and 54 seconds. The America, which came in fourth, was fifteen minutes behind, while the Cambria, marked eighth in the contest, was 27 minutes, 13 seconds behind the winner. Her late contestant, the Dauntless, was only 1 minute and 23 seconds behind the Magic, and beat the Cambria's time by 24 minutes, 40 seconds. The contest bay picturesque beyond description. No race of the kind in New-York Harbor has ever been sea and from the adjacent shores watched this international contest.

DEVELOPMENTS OF THE NATHAN INQUEST. The Nathan inquest is rapidly clearing up many of the misstatements regarding the murder, which have been put forth without authority or consideration. The physician called in on the discovery of the murder carefully compared the wounds with the burglar's instrument found in the hall, and unhesitatingly declared yesterday on his examination. that each of the four wounds was inflicted with that weapon. Gen. Frank Blair swore positively that he saw the door of the house open a few minutes before the alarm of murthe testimony of Policeman Mangam, who fifty per cent. The Gatling gun was fired at swore that it was closed. But as the policeman tried it and found it closed at 41 o'clock and Gen. Blair did not observe it open until 51 o'clock or a little earlier, the contradiction does not appear to be important. It is possible and very probable that the murderer left the house, omitting to close the door behind him, at some moment during this interval of an hour. Naturally he would seize the moment when require consideration. We must deal with the officer was on a distant part of his beat. It is an important part of Gen. Blair's testimony that he saw one of the sons of Mr. Nathan

person at the front door giving the alarm. His stockings at that moment were bloodyso much so indeed that Gen. Blair thought them a red pair. The testimony of the newsboy seems to establish clearly enough that the paper picked up by the laboring man on the steps of Mr. Nathan's house was a bank check. that the struggle which ended in murder must

have been between two and three o'clock. These are the principal and indeed the only important developments made during the inquest yesterday. Taken in connection with previous statements they indicate that the murder was committed two or three hours before it was discovered; that the murderer was a burglar possessed of burglars' instruments, with one of which the murder was done; and that some hours after performing the deed, and after deliberately rifling the safe he passed into Twenty-third-st. in our sleep, they are by no means strangers Gen. Webb would ignore all inquiry into by the front door of the mansion, the causes of the decline of American Ship- leaving it partly open, and the implement with which he committed the deed lying in the hall. There is nothing in the developments thus far to point to the criminal, but they establish that he was neither of the sons of the murdered man whose names have been mentioned in that terrible connection. Further

conclusion clear beyond any doubt, though sacrifice every life in the house, if need be, THE DISASTERS OF FRANCE. the investigation may never wholly clear up the terrible mystery.

WAR TOPICS. We shall not wonder if European armies learn the same truth which was so clearly shown in our war of the Rebellion, that young men are the best generals. The Crown Prince defeat of the French army, is not yet thirtynine years old, and before he was thirty-five he had made himself a great name at Sadowa. esteemed the ablest of all 'King William's generals, is forty-two years old. Most of the fighting at Sadowa was done by his army. Nearly all the French leaders are old men. -The French journals published in this city

appeared yesterday without the news of the defeat of MacMahon and Frossard, the excitement in Paris, the proclamation of the Cabinet, or the bulletin of the Empress. Nay, one of them devoted its first three colomns to the elaboration of a theory of the battle, based upon the news of Friday and Saturday, and arrived at the conclusion that if certain supcaping death at the hands of these intruders. posed movements had taken place, "the army of the Crown Prince must have been not only vanquished but broken to pieces, inasmuch as it could receive effective succor neither from Prince Frederick Charles nor from King William, having been cut off "from them by the French movement against "Neuenkirchen on Thursday." There is so much virtue in an if! The French journals receive no telegraphic dispatches, but it is strange that they should have remained all portion are under age, and a quarter of those Sunday afternoon and evening in ignorance of the serious intelligence which was then posted on the bulletins and agitating the whole city.

-The French army has been out-generaled and out-fought. At the beginning of the campaign all the conditions were in the Emperor's favor; but Von Moltke beat him in maneuvering as Von Steinmetz beat Frossard, and the Crown Prince decidedly beat McMahon. The strategy of the Prussian left was indeed in beautiful contrast with all the French movements up to this time. In actual conflict the superiority of the Prussians seems, from the present meager accounts, to have been equally marked. There have been fair standup fights and headlong charges, and the Germans have shown, in addition to their characteristic steadiness and obstinacy, all that élan which is supposed to be the distinguishing merit of the French.

-The Baltic expedition is indefinitely postponed, and its commander, Gen. Trochu, goes to Metz to relieve Bazaine, who takes the place of Lebœuf. Gen. Trochu is a younger man than most of the other corps commanders, and military critics rate him as one of the best of French commanders.

-As soon as Napoleon is beaten, Prussia assumes a peremptory tone towards Englandat which nobody outside of England will be displeased-and immediately England takes a decided attitude on the question of Belgian neutrality-at which nobody outside of France will be displeased. Prussia is already experiencing the correctness of the old saying, that nothing succeeds like success, and England has evidently learned the same great truth.

-It is supposed that Denmark is not so anxious now for a French alliance as she was a week ago.

-Napoleon is reported to be sick. We don't doubt it. He is the sickest man in Europe. -The tranquil infant has returned to Paris with his bullet. The army has wept again.

-Minister Ollivier rightly appreciates the estimation in which he is held by Frenchmen. In both the proclamations which he has issued since the French defeat he has begun by assuring the people that "the whole truth has been told them." The assurance was certainly needed, in view of former deceitful practices of the Government.

-The attack of the Crown Prince at Weissenburg seems to have been a complete surwas spirited throughout, and the scene in the | prise. Gen. Douay knew nothing of his danger until the Prussian artillery began to play upon him. Then the French account says he was witnessed by such numbers as on steamers at outnumbered; but that he was so is more discreditable to the French than any other blunder of the campaign.

-The idea of the mitrailleuse, according to The Army and Navy Journal, was borrowed from the American Gatling gun, which had been submitted to the French Government just before the famous machine now used in Napoleon's army was first made. There is a Belgian gun of the same kind, the invention of Montigny, which is said to be superior to the French. The following figures are given as the result of an experimental trial of the Montigny and Gatling guns: With a target 97 feet long by 26 feet high, at a distance of 430 yards, out of 370 cartridges placed in the Montigny gun, 278 struck, and at 650 yards the was given. This is a direct contradiction of hits were in the proportion of about a target only ten feet square and 500 yards distant, and of 110 shots not one missed. With the same target at a distance of 1,000 yards 76 per cent of the shots struck. The story of the terrible execution done by the mitrailleuse upon a yard full of broken-down horses, like the story of its mowing down columns of Prussians at Saarbruck, was no doubt intended to be given to the army-as a tonic. The men would keep up wonderfully if they thought every regiment had on its flank a little machine which, by the turn of a crank, could scatter the enemy's files in the twinkling of an

TOILERS OF THE NIGHT.

Not a night passes that stealthy scoundrels do not invade our houses for thieving purposes. Lock and bolt our doors securely as we may, they yet break through and steal, and, if their safety demands, kill as well. Bold, full of resources, persistent, and numerous beyond belief, the house-breakers who are known in technical parlance as "sneak 'thieves" are an always imminent danger.

The villains who seek us in our beds are an order of criminals below the accomplished professionals who achieve the great bank burglaries which occasionally astound the world, but are more to be dreaded, because their depredations necessarily involve risk to life as well as property. Ingratiating themselves eligible houses and the habits of the inmates so thoroughly that, when they move about us in a strange place. Gaining an entrance by descending through the coal-hole, by removing a panel from a rear door, or by deftly ascending stoop-pillars and projections to secondstory windows, which is becoming the most common method, they are rarely at a loss, when within the house, where to turn for plunder or escape. While avoiding, if possi-

when intercepted, to secure their retreat.

It is possible to guard to some extent against these ruflians. First, by placing more efficient fastenings on coal-holes and second-floor windows, but, what is far better, by bringing the crimes home to the criminals and inflicting upon them the full penalties of the law. Our houses are too filmsy and our police force too small to prevent their entrance, but they must dispose of the goods they steal, and they frequently can be and are tracked by their spoils. In such cases it too often happens that the despoiled person sacrifices public interests to who commands the Prussian right, and is his private profit, and enters into an arrangement by which he regains the bulk of his property and the thief secures immunity from punishment. There must be an end of this practice, which makes the detectives brokers in crime and encourages the outlaws to further depredations. If in every case where the stolen property is found in possession of a sneak thief, the owner insists on the punishment of the culprit as the first object to be secured, there will speedily be a marked

> At last we have the census return for the Fifteenth Election District of the VIIIth Ward. We called attention, soon after the May election, to the enormous vote given in this district, under the management of the Tammany Ring. The vote was: Republican, 19; Demoocratic, 1,003; total, 1,022. Now comes the census, and the entire district shows 1,710 people; one-half are women and girls, half the masculine old enough to vote are aliens. There may possibly be 175 real voters in the district, certainly not 200 by any rational theory; yet it gave (under the liberal management of Senator Norton) 200 more votes than it had male residents, boysincluded. We are waiting for two or three other districts that show similar returns, especially one in the VIth Ward. That facts will prove a fraudulent increase of vote by the Democracy quite enough to carry the State and secure the Court of Appeals, we have no shadow of doubt. Nor do we doubt that they would have counted up 20,000 more in this city, if it had been necessary to accomplish their purpose. What do honest voters think of over a thousand votes in a population of only seventeen hundred?

While M. de Lesseps is being fêted and caressed in England, his Council of Administration in Egypt have found themselves under the necessity of making an announcement which may tend to cool the enthusiasm of that gentleman's hosts. The Council has issued a notice that as the income of the Canal has not been sufficient to allow of the payment of the coupons either of shares in circulation or of the "delegations" representing the 176,602 shares taken by the Government of Egypt, such payment is therefore "adjourned." It is, of course, promised that the coupons in question shall take precedence of all future distribution of dividends, but the fact remains that the Canal has not as yet earned a minimum income. Most people will be sorry to hear of this announcement, as it tends to destroy confidence in an undertaking the completion of which, even to its present state, reflects high credit upon both its projector and engineers. Still, it only proves the truth of the predictions so freely made that, whatever the success of the Canal as an engineering scheme of unusual boldness, it would not be for many years a paying speculation to its shareholders. There is little hope of further support from the French Government now that the Emperor has engaged in the even more costly experiment of war with Prussia.

of Eastern Asia have at length awoke, and are beginning to grasp the necessity of progressive action, pour in upon us thick and fast. other step has to be noted in Japan. The Government of the latter has for some time past liberally availed itself of civilized appliances: but they have in all cases tended outof its power or to the prestige it enjoyed in the eyes of its powerful and not over-submissive feudatories. With a liberality which has astonished even those most familiar with its past history, the "Commercial Depart-'ment," which answers pretty much to the 'Board of Foreign Affairs" in China, has decided on establishing a line of steamers for the purpose of carrying mails between Nagasaki, in the extreme south-west, Hiogo (the port of Osaka), and Yokohama. Asat the present moment there is no line of foreign steamers touching at Nagasaki, the facility which will thus be afforded to trade at that place is likely to be greatly appreciated both by residents and shippers on the Pacific Coast. It is noteworthy that the Postmasters of all the Treaty Powers declined to give any aid in the matter.

Evidences that the long-slumbering empires

The World, through its Richmond correspondent, thus commends a candidate of its party for Congress:

"In the VIIIth District, the Conservatives have put forward a man of real strength in the person of Gen. Wm. Terry of Abingdon. He is a lawyer by profession, but has also had some editorial experience. His war record was brilliant. He entered the Confederate service with a company from Wythe, and became a member of the 4th Virginia, one of the original regiments of the Stonewall Brigade. Rising rapidly, he became a Brigadier General, and after Stonewall Jackson's promotion commanded the favorite brigade of that distinguished officer until the close of the Rebellion. Gen. Terry is also prominent as a Mason, having only recently retire the position of Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Virginia. His election by a large majority may be con-

-Isn't this rather "running the thing into "the ground?" We wish no man disfranchised nor proscribed because he was a Rebel; but for field operations in time of war, it likewise commending a man for Congress expressly because of his zeal and efficiency in the work of destroying our Government and dividing our country, is not that the "drop too much?"

The people anxiously await the 1st of October, when the act of Congress abolishing certain taxes on trade receipts goes into effect. When the tax of one-eighth of one per cent was levied upon passengers on street cars, the companies raised the fare from five to six cents, on the ground that change could not be made for the fraction. For a brief time they sold tickets at or near the legal with servants, they learn the interior plan of rate; but they soon made arrangements that effectually suppressed even that concession, and thus robbed the people of many thousands of dollars. All the charters of city railroads, we believe, set the fare below the Central Park at five cents, except the Harlem and Fourth-ave. routes, which have no reasonable limit. This latter line is now charging eight cents for carrying people through the dismal tunnel, and up Madison-ave, to the Park. Let the people look out for the day of the repeal of the tax on railroad

Continued from First Page.

that the Emperor, intending to be everywhere, & not commanding in person, at any rate to keep the men in spirits, will take with him only two valetade-chambre, two cooks, and a chef. The Prince Imperial will have one valet and two officers of the household. No General or other officer will be allowed more than two cantines, sufficient to load one The order against carrying any more than this

amount of baggage is absolute. Each general officer is to be allowed four horses and two servants; the orderly officers, three horses and one orderly. Emperor has insisted that all the officers attached to his service shall have the very best beasts, and not to spare them when they have an order to convey. Tents are given up wholly. The alternative is the The Emperor was not absent the whole day of vesterday from St. Cloud. He was closely occupied

with the Ministers of War and Marine. Conriers are constantly going and returning, especially to and from the East. His aids-de-camp are Gens. Yoclin de Béville of the Engineers, Chief of the Topographical Cabinet of his Majesty; Prince de la Moskowa of the Cavalry; Castelnau of the Staff; Brig.-Gens. de Wambert de Genlis, Count Reille of the Staff; Pajol of the Cavalry, and Favé of the Artillery. The latter quits, for the time being, the command of the Polytechnic School.

As the official journals are under "the law of silence," the news cannot speak. Villemessant of the Figaro says he shan't speak of victories, nor defeats, nor skirmishes, nor anything. As the Government wants silence, lest the enemy should be informed, let it have silence, not to inform the 'enemy" at home. What a comfortable state of things! There is news from the front of skirmihses, but these are of no importance. It is said the Emperor leaves to-morrow.

THE NAVY AT CHERBOURG. [FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

CHERBOURG, July 25 .- Yesterday was a grand day for Cherbourg and the whole French navy. Not only did the squadron set off for the Baltic, but its departure was preceded by an unexpected visit from to the fleet the adieu of France and the proclamation of the Emperer. M. Charles Duperré, an aid-de-camp to the Prince Imperial, and the commander of the iron-clad ram Le Taureau, had only been advised of the Imperial journey on the previous evening, and there was barely me to take the necessary measures for the reception of the Empress.

Her Majesty left Paris by the ordinary train at 9 p. m., found her private railway carriage at Caen, and arrived at Cherbourg at 7 o'clock. She was accompanied by Gen. Mollard, an old general officer of Savoy, by her two nieces, the Duchess de Carlisteo and de Monterow, the daughters of the late Duchess d'Albe, by M. Conneau, the Senator's nephew, a naval lieutenant and ald-de-camp to the Emperor, and by M. Guzmann, an officer of cavalry, and also an aidde-camp to his Majesty, and lastly by Mesdames de Sanley, maids of honor, and Mademoiselle de l'Hermina, her reader. On leaving the train the Empress, observing the strictest incognito, went to the quay where the boat of Admiral Rose was expecting her, and thence to the iron clad frigate La Savoie, where temporary quarters had been prepared for her. La Savoie is the iron-clad frigate on which is hoisted the flag of Rear-Admiral Penhoet, ommanding the second division of the squadron.

There remains in the harbor of Cherbourg only the second division of the squadron, that is to say: La Savoie, flag-ship of Rear-Admiral Penhoet; L'Invincib Le Rochambeau, iron-clad guard-ship, and the ram Le Taureau. But iron-clads are expected from Brest, which will complete this squadron, and, moreover, the Mediterranean fleet, commanded by Vice-Admiral Fourichon, and composed of La Couronne, La Gloire, L'-Heroine, Le Magnanime, L'Atalante, Le Monte alm and Le Renard. We expect also from Brest the frigates and transports which, with those that are here, will take a portion of the expeditionary corps of the Baltic, the command of which is to be given to Prince Napoleon, having under his orders Gens. Rebout and Martin. Those troops are not yet arrived, and it is not believed that they can embark for eight days. The four battalions of the marines are the only ones ready to go on board. It is easy to understand why the Prussian navy does not intend taking the offensive. Four of the French iron-clads alone represent in artillery and tunnage a force superior to that which Prussia can put in line, and the fleet of the Baltic will soon be increased by floating butteries intended to act against Kiel, Dantzig, and especially Hamburg. The ten millions which were so enthusiastically voted for the war by the bankers of that city may cost them still dearer.

The first divisions of the squadron now en route will soon be joined by the second, and some eight days hence the first cannon shot will be heard on But a few days since we recorded a giant the coasts of Prussia. The armament of the dike stride on the part of the Chinese. To-day and the forts of the arsenal is being completed; other step has to be noted in Japan. The defense, formed by the iron-clad ram Le Corbère, the monitor L'Orrondaga, the floating batteries Le Refuge, l'Implacable, l'Opiniâtre, the corvettes La Nissus, and La Galatée, which keep their fires lighted and arwardly and visibly either to the consolidation ready for action. The forts of the coast are completely

equipped. It is proposed to begin immediately a series of experiments with electric light, for engagements by night. These experiments I hope to see.

THE FRENCH ARMY DURING WAR.

ITS ORGANIZATION-WAR MEASURES-EFFECTIVE STRENGTH OF THE FRENCH FORCES. After the condition of the French army in the field, and the temper of the French people toward

Napoleon, no questions can now be of such immediate terest as the organization of the French army and the military resources of the people to whom Napoleon has appealed. How is his army now raised? What resources has he left? How and how soon can be call them out? As the clearest answer we can give to these questions of the hour, we present herewith a statement of the organization of the French army in time of war, of the mode of placing it on a war footing, and its effective strength.

Previous to the great Revolution of 1789, which shook the foundation of nearly all time-honored and long-established institutions, the standing armies of France were formed by levies, but the extensive and murderous wars which followed this eventful catas-trophe having soon absorbed all that could be made available to fill the ranks of the regiments, levying was abandoned and conscription resorted to. This system has since prevailed up to the present day. The present French army is most decidedly a creation

of Napolen III. He understood best how to avail himself of the opinions of the most eminent military men of his own nation, and, far from despising or undervaining the ideas which had originated reforms in other countries, his quick perception could not fall to convince him that, while the French army had formerly been looked upon as superior to all in armament, effective strength, and adaptability for great and lasting contests a formidable rival had sprung into existence during the last five years, bidding fair to distance all others in modern military improvements and army organization. Up to the year 1868, the active army was the only available force in France, and, while it furnished all the troops necessary for field operations in time of war, it likewise defended the frontier, garrisoned the fortresses, and disciplined recruits. In this manner, the numerical strength of the standing army, while not at all too great in itself, became curtailed to a very alarming degree, as was only too clearly shown during the Italian campaign of 1829. The aggregate of the troops sent across the Alps to battle against Austria did not comprise more than one-fourth of the standing army, yet so great was the requisition for various purposes, that the formation of an impessing division to check the suspected movements of Prussia and of the German Confederation was only effected through the greatest exertions and under enormous difficulties.

HOW THE ARMY IS FORMED.

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In order to provide against the recurrence of such a ontingency, the formation of the National Garde Mobile, on the plan of the Prussian Landwehr, was decided upon. They have to perform the entire military duty required in the interior of the country during war, so as to leave the whole of the active army available for the battle-field. The French military force is in three distinct parts: the The French military force is in three distinct parts: the active army, the reserve, and the National Garde Mobile. Every able-bodied adult is liable to service in the active army unless he can procure a substitute. The number of recruits for the army varies according to momentary requirements. During 1868 and 1869, 100,000 men were drawn each year, while for 1870 the Minister of War only demanded 9,000 men. The number of young men coming of age amounts to about 320,000 annually, of whom 16,000 may be considered ift for service. They draw lots to decide who has to enter the active army, while the remainder are assigned to service in the National Guards. From the 100,000 recruits usually designated for active service we must deduct; 9,000 men for the navy, 15,000 men who either have volunteered before getting of age or who are except by special law, and 20,000 men who given and the substitute and while not liable to enter the active army, have the serve in the National Garde Mobile, making a total of